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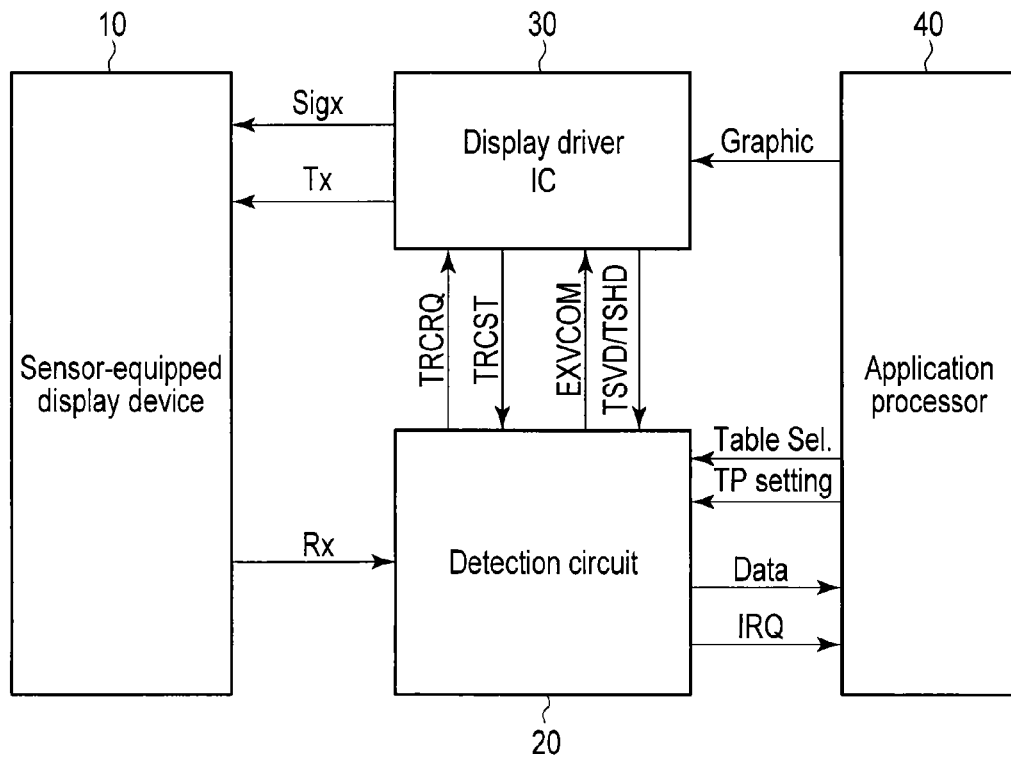


FIG. 1

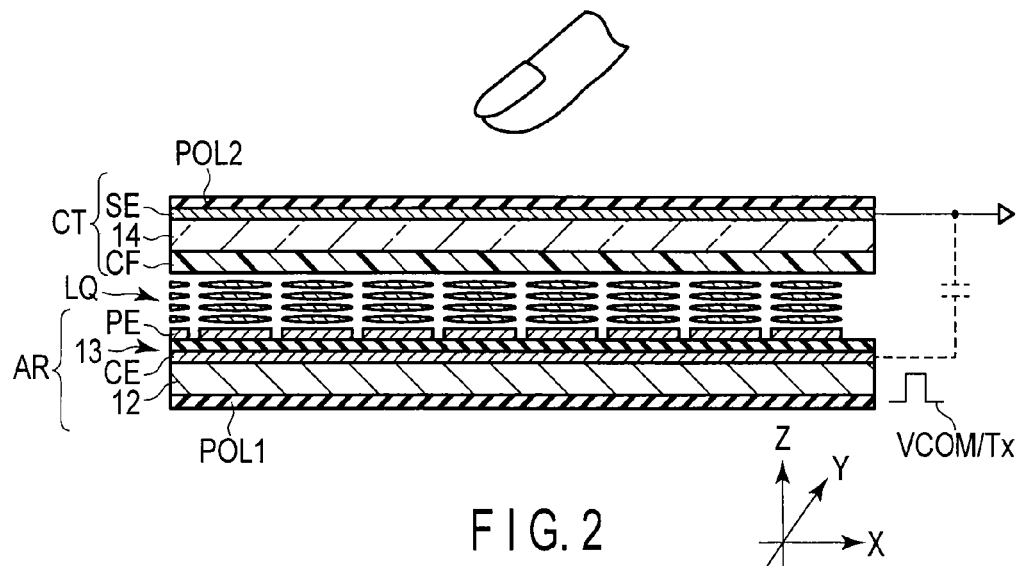


FIG. 2

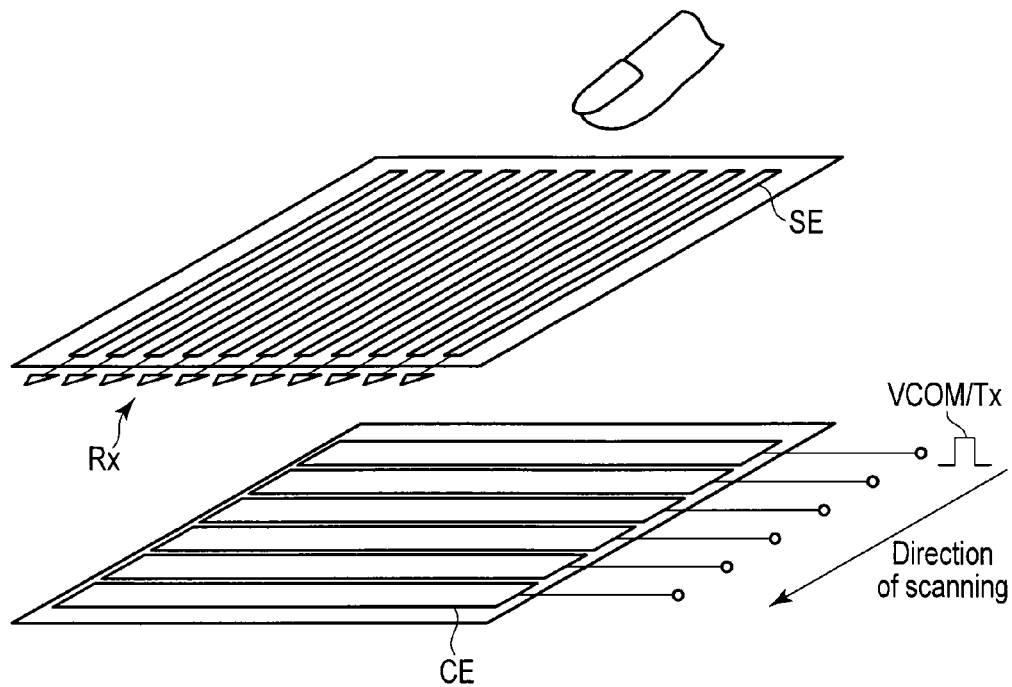


FIG. 3

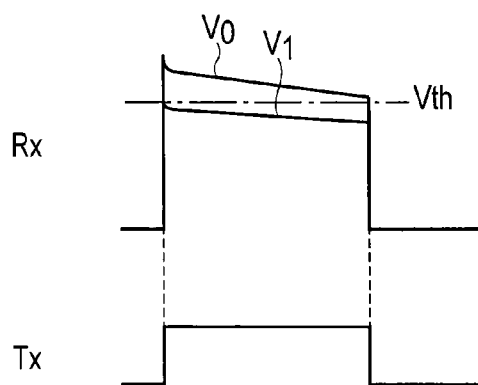
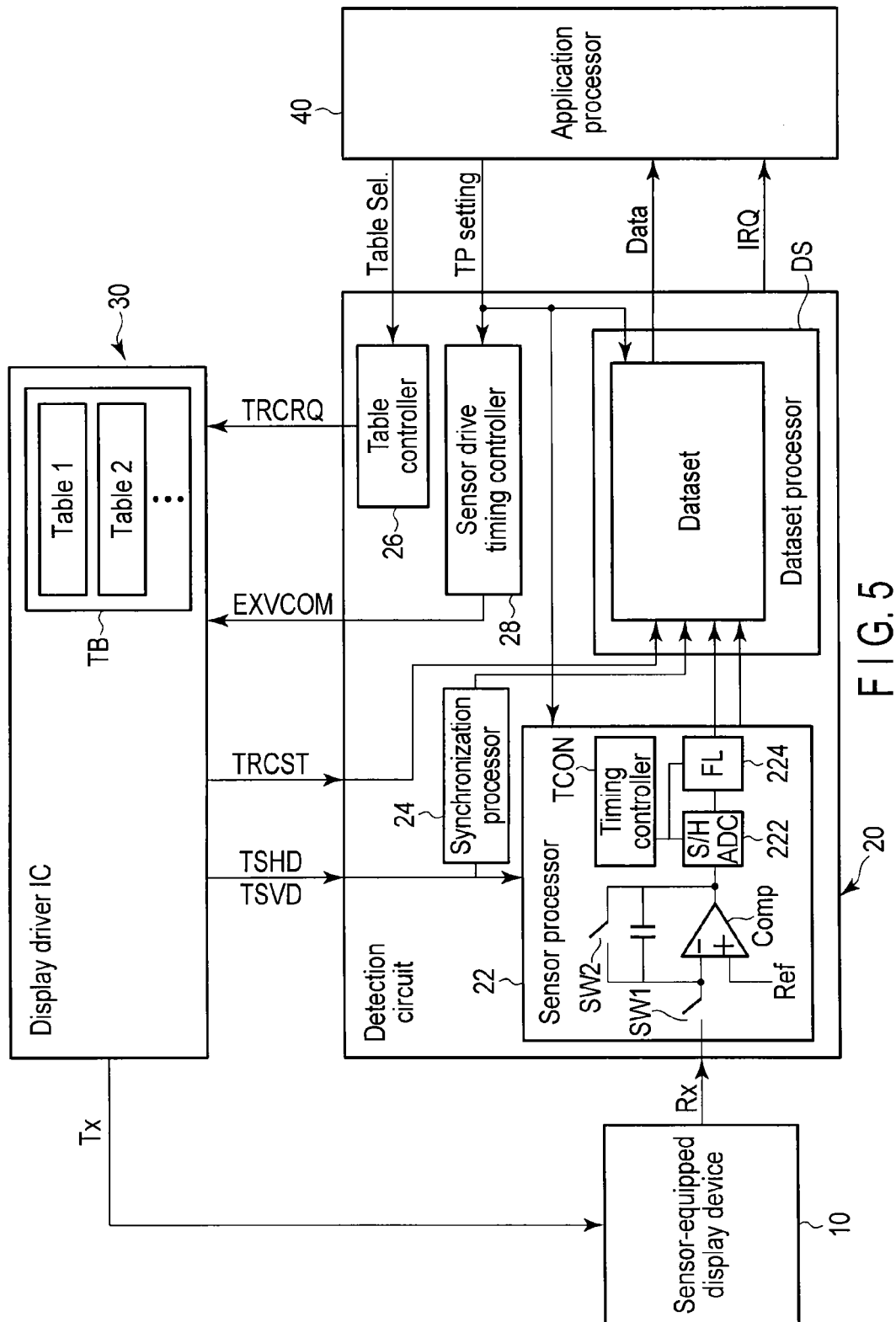
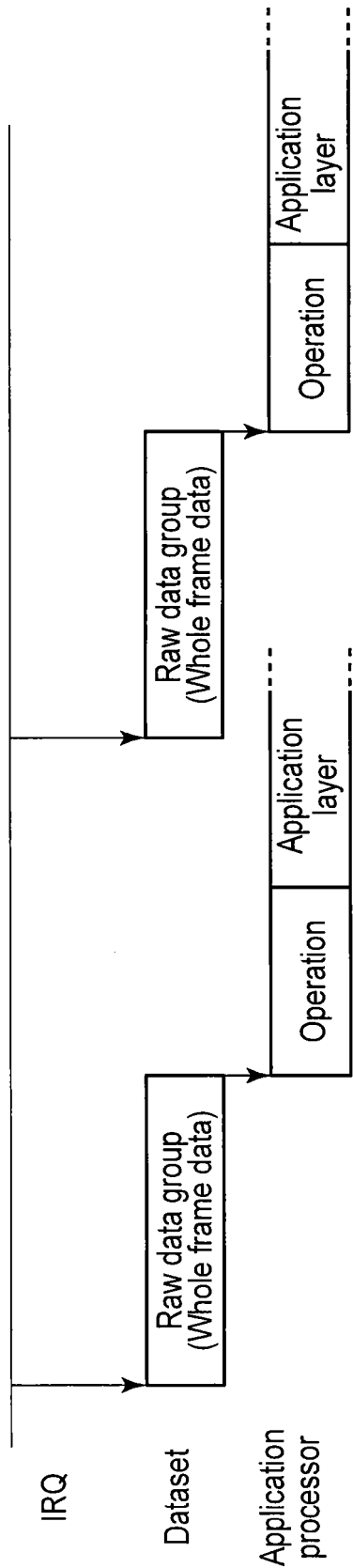


FIG. 4



V-Sync Mode
Raw data
DDI state
Touch IC state
Frame index (optional)

FIG. 6



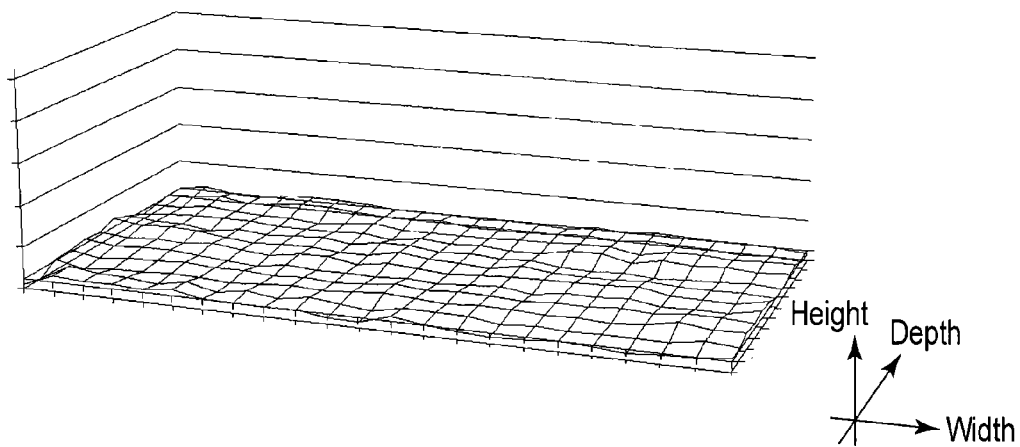


FIG. 8

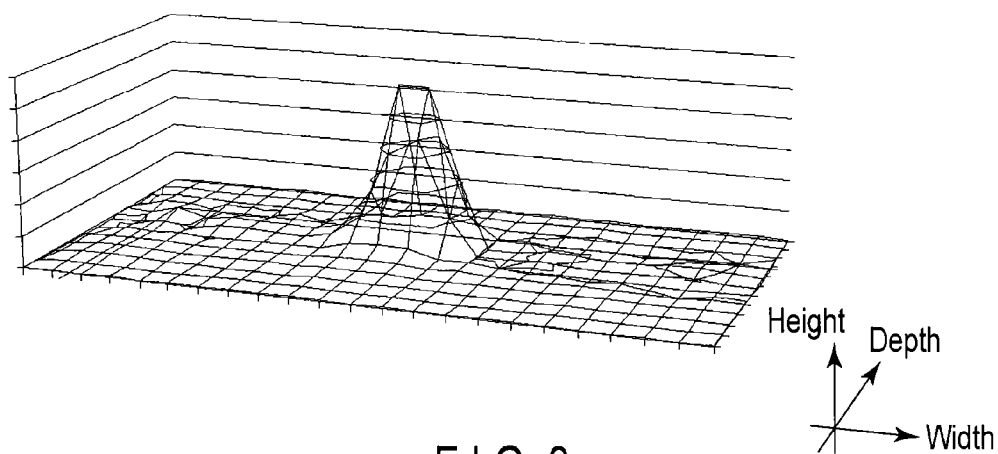


FIG. 9

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ELECTRONIC DEVICE AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-073875, filed Mar. 29, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

Embodiments described herein relate generally to an electronic device and a method for controlling the same.

BACKGROUND

Mobile electronic devices such as a mobile phone, smart phone, tablet terminal, and notebook computer have been used popularly. Such electronic devices include an input panel which is integrated with a display panel, for example. When a user touches a display screen of the device, the input panel detects a position of contact thereon. To detect the position of contact, the input panel comprises a sensor to detect a change in capacitance, for example.

Conventionally, positional coordinates of contacts have been calculated by a module including the input panel. Thus, the module including the input panel had no need to output three dimensional information including information of the positional coordinates of contacts on the input panel or a physical quantity (capacitance value between electrodes or voltage value of sensing electrodes) at the contact position to an application processor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A general architecture that implements the various features of the embodiments will now be described with reference to the drawings. The drawings and the associated descriptions are provided to illustrate the embodiments and not to limit the scope of the invention.

FIG. 1 is an exemplary block figure schematically showing a structural example of an electronic device of one embodiment.

FIG. 2 is an exemplary sectional view schematically showing a structure of the sensor-equipped display device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an exemplary perspective view illustrating a structure of a common electrode and a sensing electrode of the sensor-equipped display device shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an exemplary view illustrating an example of a drive signal and a detection signal of a capacitive sensor.

FIG. 5 is an exemplary block view schematically illustrating a structure of a detection circuit and a display driver of the electronic device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is an exemplary view illustrating an example of contents of dataset.

FIG. 7 is an exemplary view illustrating an example of a proper time to output the dataset.

FIG. 8 shows an example of three dimensional data based on a raw data group generated from a sensor processor.

FIG. 9 shows an example of three dimensional data based on a raw data group generated from a sensor processor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Various embodiments will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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In general, according to one embodiment, an electronic device includes a display device having a plurality of first electrodes arranged in a matrix form, second electrodes opposite to the first electrodes, the second electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in a first direction and aligned in a second direction to cross the first direction, and third electrodes opposite to the second electrodes, the third electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in the second direction and aligned in the first direction, a display driver configured to apply a sensor drive signal to the second electrodes, a detection circuit configured to transmit a detection data group including physical quantity data detected in one detection period from the plurality of electrode patterns of the third electrodes at each time when the sensor drive signal is applied to the second electrodes, and an application processor configured to process the detection data group received from the detection circuit.

Hereinafter, the electronic device and a control method of the same according to the embodiments are described in details with reference to the figures.

FIG. 1 is an exemplary block figure schematically showing a structural example of an electronic device of one embodiment.

The electronic device of the present embodiment comprises a sensor-equipped display device 10, detection circuit 20, display driver 30, and application processor 40. Note that the application processor 40 is, for example, a semiconductor integrated circuit (LSI) which is incorporated into the electronic device such as a mobile phone. The application processor 40 instructs software such as an operating system (OS) to execute a plurality of processes such as Web-browsing process and multi-media process in combination. The application processor 40 is a high speed processor and it may be a dual-core or quad-core processor. The function speed is preferably 500 MHz or more, and more preferably, 1 GHz.

The sensor-equipped display device 10 comprises a display device and a sensor. The sensor-equipped display device 10 outputs a sensor detection value Rx to the detection circuit 20, displays an image according to an image display signal Sigx received from the display driver 30, and drives the sensor according to a sensor drive signal Tx.

The detection circuit 20 combines the detection value Rx received from the sensor-equipped display device 10 with data indicative of various information items to generate a data set Data and outputs the data set Data to the application processor 40. Furthermore, the detection circuit 20 outputs a table selection request TRCRQ to the display driver 30 according to a table selection signal (Table Sel.) received from the application processor 40. Furthermore, the detection circuit 20 outputs a control signal EXVCOM which controls timing to drive the sensor to the display driver 30 according to a sensor setting signal (TP setting) received from the application processor 40.

The display driver 30 processes graphic data received from the application processor 40 into data displayable on the display device 10 and outputs the image display signal Sigx to the display device 10. The display driver 30 applies the sensor drive signal

Tx to the display device 10 according to the control signal EXVCOM received from the detection circuit 20.

The application processor 40 executes various processes using raw data based on the sensor detection value Rx obtained from the data set Data received from the detection circuit 20. The Raw data is described below. The application processor 40 acquires a state of the display driver 30 from

a signal included in the data set Data, controls the display driver **30** through the detection circuit **20**, and synchronizes the detection circuit **20** with the display driver **30**.

FIG. 2 is an exemplary sectional view schematically showing a structure of the sensor-equipped display device **10** shown in FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, a first direction X is substantially orthogonal to a second direction Y, and a third direction Z is substantially orthogonal to a plane defined by the first direction X and the second direction Y.

The sensor-equipped display device **10** uses a liquid crystal display device as its display device, and configures a capacitive sensor in which a part of electrodes originally implemented in the liquid crystal display device (common electrode CE described below) and a drive signal for display (common drive signal VCOM described below) are utilized.

The sensor-equipped display device **10** comprises array substrates AR, counter substrates CT, and liquid crystal layers LQ held between the array substrates AR and the counter substrates CT.

The array substrate AR comprises a first polarizer POL1, TFT substrate **12**, common electrode CE, and pixel electrode PE.

The TFT substrate **12** comprises a transparent insulating substrate such as glass, switching elements (not shown), various lines such as source line and gate line, and planarization layer which is an insulating film covering these elements. The switching elements are, for example, arranged in a matrix whose rows are arranged in the first direction X and whose columns are arranged in the second direction Y. The switching elements switch a connection between the source line and pixel electrode PE according to a signal supplied to the gate electrode.

The common electrode CE is disposed on the TFT substrate **12** and is covered with an insulating layer **13**. A plurality of common electrodes CE extend in the first direction X and are aligned in the second direction Y. The common electrodes CE are formed of a transparent electrode material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) and indium zinc oxide (IZO). In the present embodiment, the common electrodes CE are used as drive electrodes for the sensor.

The pixel electrode PE is disposed on the insulating layer **13** and is covered with an alignment film (not shown). A plurality of pixel electrodes PE are, for example, arranged in a matrix whose rows are arranged in the first direction X and whose columns are arranged in the second direction Y. The pixel electrodes in the rows oppose to one common electrode CE through the insulating layer **13**. The pixel electrodes PE are formed of a transparent electrode material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) and indium zinc oxide (IZO).

The first polarizer POL1 is disposed on a principal surface of the outside of the TFT substrate **12** (on the side opposite to the side on which the common electrode CE is disposed).

The counter substrate CT comprises a transparent insulating substrate **14** such as glass, color filter CF, sensing electrode SE, and second polarizer POL2.

The color filter CF is disposed on the transparent insulating substrate **14** to cover a black matrix (not shown) disposed thereon in a lattice form. The color filter CF comprises a plurality of coloring layers disposed in each of the pixels adjacent to each other in the first direction X. The coloring layer in the pixel in the first direction X has a color different from that of the adjacent pixels. The color filter CF comprises the coloring layers of resin materials colored in the primary colors of, for example, red, blue, and green. A red coloring layer (not shown) of a resin material colored red is disposed in the color filter CF to correspond to a red pixel. A blue coloring layer (not shown) of a resin material colored

blue is disposed therein to correspond to a blue pixel. A green coloring layer (not shown) of a resin material colored green is disposed therein to correspond to a green pixel. The boundaries between the coloring layers overlap the black matrix. The color filter CF is covered by an overcoat layer (not shown). An overcoat layer is applied to the color filters to smooth out the unevenness on the color filter CF. The overcoat layer is covered with the alignment film (not shown).

The sensing electrode SE is disposed on a principal surface of the outside of the transparent insulating substrate **14** (on the side opposite to the side on which the color filter CF is disposed). A plurality of sensing electrodes SE extend in a direction (second direction Y) substantially orthogonal to the traveling direction of the common electrode CE (first direction X) and are aligned in the first direction X. The sensing electrodes SE are formed of a transparent electrode material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) and indium zinc oxide (IZO).

The second polarizer POL2 is disposed on the sensing electrode SE (on the side opposite to the side on which the color filter CF is disposed). A first polarizing axis of the first polarizer POL1 is, for example, orthogonal to a second polarizing axis of the second polarizer POL2 (in a cross-Nicol state). In that case, one polarizer is disposed in such a manner that its polarizing axis is in parallel with or orthogonal to an initial alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules.

FIG. 3 is an exemplary perspective view illustrating a structure of the common electrode CE and sensing electrode SE of the sensor-equipped display device shown in FIG. 2.

In this example, the common electrode CE is divided into a plurality of stripe electrode patterns extending in the second direction Y (right and left directions in FIG. 3). When an image signal is written into the electrode patterns, common voltage VCOM is sequentially applied (supplied) thereto by the display driver **30** and time divisional line sequence scanning drive is performed. When the sensor is activated, sensor drive signals Tx are sequentially applied to each electrode pattern (or each group of electrode patterns including a plurality of electrode patterns in combination) by the display driver **30**. In the present embodiment, the sensor drive signals Tx sequentially applied to each electrode pattern (or each group of electrode patterns including a plurality of electrode patterns in combination) are referred to as sensor drive signals Tx1 to Txn. If the sensor drive signals Tx are sequentially applied to the electrode patterns, the number "n" of Txn stands for the number of electrode patterns, and if the sensor drive signals Tx are sequentially applied to the groups of the electrode patterns, the number "n" stands for the number of groups.

On the other hand, the sensing electrode SE is formed as a plurality (m) of stripe electrode patterns **1** to m extending in a direction orthogonal to the extending direction of electrode patterns of the common electrode CE. Each electrode pattern of the sensing electrode SE outputs the sensor detection value Rx to be input in the detection circuit **20** shown in FIG. 1. In particular in the present embodiment, the sensor detection values Rx output from the electrode patterns **1** to m are referred to as the sensor detection values Rx1 to Rxm.

FIG. 4 is an exemplary view illustrating an example of the drive signal and the detection signal of the capacitive sensor. The capacitive sensor comprises a pair of electrodes (the common electrode CE and the sensing electrode SE) oppose

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to each other with a dielectric element interposed therebetween. The capacitive sensor structures a first capacitive element.

The first capacitive element includes one end connected to an alternating signal source and the other end connected to the detection circuit **20** shown in FIG. **1** while being grounded through resistance. When an alternating rectangular wave (sensor drive signal Tx) of a predetermined frequency (a few to a dozen kHz, for example) is applied from the current signal source to the common electrode CE (one end of the first capacitive element), waveforms (the sensor detection value Rx) as shown in FIG. **4** appear in the sensing electrode SE (at the other end of the first capacitive element).

If a finger is not in contact with the sensor, current corresponding to the capacitive value of the first capacitive element flows according to charge/discharge in/from the first capacitive element. At that time, the potential waveform at the other end of the first capacitive element corresponds to, for example, waveform V_0 in FIG. **4** and is detected by the detection circuit **20**.

On the other hand, if a finger is in contact with the sensor, a second capacitive element is formed by the finger, and the second capacitive element is added to the first capacitive element in series. In this state, current flows according to charge/discharge in/from the first and second capacitive elements. At that time, the potential waveform at the other end of the first capacitive element corresponds to, for example, waveform V_1 in FIG. **4** and is detected by the detection circuit **20**. Here, the potential at the other end of the first capacitive element is partial potential defined by the current flowing in the first capacitive element and the second capacitive element, respectively. Therefore, the value of waveform V_1 is smaller than the value of waveform V_0 of the non-contact state. A contact of finger on the screen is thus determined by comparing the sensor detection value Rx to a threshold value V_{th} .

Note that the above-described method is used not only for detecting a contact of finger on the sensor but also for detecting a presence of finger hovering on the sensor since the sensor detection value Rx changes without the contact of finger on the sensor.

In the present embodiment, three dimensional information including information associating positional coordinates at which the electrode patterns (or a group of the electrode patterns) of the common electrode CE and the electrode patterns of the sensing electrode SE cross with the physical quantity (capacitance value between electrodes or voltage value of sensing electrodes) of the sensor detection value Rx at that position is referred to as raw data.

The sensing electrode SE outputs the raw data including the sensor detection values Rx1 to Rxm obtained at the time when the sensor drive signal Tx1 is applied to the electrode patterns (hereinafter referred to as raw data Tx#1). Similarly, the sensing electrode SE outputs the raw data including the sensor detection values Rx1 to Rxm obtained at the time when the sensor drive signal Tx2 is applied to the electrode patterns (hereinafter referred to as raw data Tx#2). This process is repeated during one detection period (one frame period) until the sensing electrode SE outputs the raw data including the sensor detection values Rx1 to Rxm obtained at the time when the sensor drive signal Txn is applied to the electrode patterns (hereinafter referred to as raw data Tx#n). In particular in the present embodiment, the raw data Tx#1 to Tx#n altogether are referred to as a raw data group.

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FIG. **5** is an exemplary block view schematically illustrating a structure of the detection circuit **20** and the display driver **30** of the electronic device shown in FIG. **1**.

The display driver **30** comprises a table selector TB to select one table from a plurality of tables (Table 1, Table 2 . . .). Each table stores various values such as detection period of the sensor (a period in which a sensor horizontal period TSHD is at level H), a pulse width of the sensor drive signal Tx, and sensor driving method. The display driver **30** selects one of the tables, uses the information stored therein, and controls timing of the image display signal Sigx and the sensor drive signal Tx. Note that the pulse width of the sensor drive signal Tx used in detecting a hovering movement by the sensor may preferably be differed from that used in detecting a contact on the display device.

The detection circuit **20** comprises sensor processor **22**, synchronization processor **24**, table controller **26**, sensor drive timing controller **28**, and dataset processor DS.

The sensor processor **22** comprises a comparator COMP, A/D converter **222**, filter **224**, and timing controller TCON.

The comparator COMP receives the sensor detection value Rx from the sensor-equipped display device **10** and outputs a difference value with respect to a threshold Ref. A condenser and switch SW2 are connected to the comparator COMP in parallel. Furthermore, a switch SW1 is positioned in front of the comparator COMP to switch a connection between the sensor-equipped display device **10** and the condenser and switch SW2. The output from the comparator COMP is reset by switching the switch SW2. The switches SW1 and SW2 are switched under the control of the timing controller TCON.

The A/D converter **222** performs sampling the values output from the comparator COMP at predetermined intervals, stores the sampling values for a predetermined period of time, and outputs the sampling values to the filter **224** as digital signals. The filter **224** includes a digital filter such as an FIR filter. In the operation by the filter **224**, coefficients (FIR coefficients) included in the sensor setting signals (TP setting) transmitted from the application processor **40** are used. After the operation, the filter **224** outputs the value calculated therefrom to the dataset processor DS as the raw data. That is, the raw data is digital data of a differential value between the sensor detection value Rx and the threshold Ref from which noise components are removed.

The table controller **26** generates the table selection request TRCRQ based on the table selection signal (Table Sel.) received from the application processor **40**, and outputs the generated table selection request TRCRQ to a display driver. The table selection signal (Table Sel.) is transmitted from the application processor **40** to the detection circuit **20** in a structure based on a serial communication standard such as SPI and I2C. The table controller **26** converts the table selection signal (Table Sel.) into a parallel signal and outputs the parallel signal.

The sensor drive timing controller **28** receives the sensor setting signal (TP setting) from the application processor **40**. The sensor setting signal (TP setting) is transmitted from the application processor **40** to the detection circuit **20** based on a serial communication standard such as SPI and I2C. The sensor drive timing controller **28** uses the frequency of the sensor drive signal Tx in the sensor setting signal (TP setting) and the number of pulses of the sensor drive signal Tx to generate a sensor drive timing signal EXVCOM, and outputs the sensor drive timing signal EXVCOM to the display driver **30**.

The number of pulses and frequency of the sensor drive signal Tx are, preferably, adjusted to use the entire detection

period of the sensor (the entire period in which a sensor horizontal period TSHD is at level H) stored in each table in the display driver 30. Therefore, preferably, the application processor 40 adjusts the number of pulses and frequency of the sensor drive signal Tx in the sensor setting signal (TP setting) in accordance with each table used.

The synchronization processor 24 receives sensor horizontal period TSHD and sensor vertical period TSVD from the display driver 30 to identify which electrode pattern (or which group of electrode patterns) is driven and which frame period is driven. The synchronization processor 24 outputs preset identification values of symbols and numbers, etc. in accordance with the identified electrode pattern and frame period.

The dataset processor DS gathers the raw data received from the sensor processor 22, sensor setting signal (TP setting) received from the application processor 40, information of the control by the display driver 30 based on the table configuration TRCST received from the display driver 30, and information of the control by the detection circuit 20 obtained from the synchronization processor 24 and sensor processor 22 to generate the dataset Data. The information items in the dataset Data are described below. The dataset processor DS outputs the dataset Data to the application processor 40. Here, the dataset processor DS transmits the dataset Data based on a serial communication standard such as SPI and I2C. In advance to the transmission of the dataset Data to the application processor 40, the dataset processor DS outputs an interruption request signal IRQ to the application processor 40.

FIG. 6 is an exemplary view illustrating an example of contents of the dataset Data generated by the dataset processor DS. The dataset Data contains the raw data, DDI state, Touch IC state, and frame index. The frame index is an optional choice. The raw data is a raw data group including raw data Tx#1 to Tx#n in a single detection period. The detection circuit 20 stores the raw data Tx#1 to Tx#n sequentially obtained from the sensing electrode SE according to the sensor drive signal Tx applied sequentially to the common electrode CE to generate the raw data group. The DDI state includes a time of touch, touch report rate (the number of divisions of display), voltage of the sensor drive signal Tx, and pulse width of the sensor drive signal Tx. The DDI state is the information of the control by the display driver 30. The Touch IC state includes the frequency of the sensor drive signal Tx, the number of pulses of the sensor drive signal Tx, and sensing module constant varying in accordance with these parameters. The Touch IC state is the information of the control by the detection circuit 20. The frame index is data as a fallback for a loss in the dataset Data. Note that the dataset Data is fully functional as long as the raw data is contained therein, and the DDI state, Touch IC state, and frame index are only optional.

FIG. 7 is an exemplary view illustrating proper times when the detection circuit 20 outputs the dataset Data in a V-Sync mode to the application processor 40.

When the dataset processor DS receives the last raw data in a single detection period, that is, the raw data Tx#n from the sensor processor 22, the dataset processor DS then outputs the interruption request signal IRQ to the application processor 40. The application processor 40 starts to read the dataset Data from the dataset processor in response to the interruption request signal IRQ. The dataset processor DS outputs the dataset Data shown in FIG. 6 to the application processor 40. That is, the detection circuit 20 outputs the detection data group (raw data group) to the application processor 40. The raw data group includes the entire physi-

cal quantity in a single detection period obtained from the electrode patterns of the sensing electrode SE at each time when the sensor drive signal Tx is applied to the common electrode CE.

A specific time for transmitting the dataset Data from the dataset processor DS to the application processor 40 is within 0.8 ms, for example. The size of the dataset Data is given by the number of Tx lines×the number of Rx lines×16 bit, for example. The number of Tx lines are the number of lines to apply the sensor drive signal Tx to each electrode pattern of the common electrode CE in a single detection period. If the sensor drive signal Tx is supplied to each electrode pattern sequentially, the number of Tx lines corresponds to the number of electrode patterns. Or, if the sensor drive signal Tx is supplied to each group of electrode patterns sequentially, the number of Tx lines corresponds to the number of groups. The number of Rx lines corresponds to the number m of the electrode patterns. Here, an interval in which the dataset processor DS outputs the dataset Data to the application processor 40 (i.e., transmits the interruption request signal IRQ) is 8.4 ms, for example.

The application processor 40 uses the raw data group (whole frame data) received from the detection circuit 20 to execute operation processing (three dimensional data processing). Each of FIGS. 8 and 9 shows an example of three dimensional data generated based on the raw data group. FIG. 8 illustrates an example of three dimensional data based on the raw data group obtained at the time when an object such as a finger of a user is not close to the sensor. Contrary, FIG. 9 illustrates an example of three dimensional data based on the raw data group obtained at the time when an object such as a finger of a user is close to the sensor. Note that the raw data group is plotted in FIGS. 8 and 9 using the width direction (scanning direction by the sensor drive signal Tx) and the depth direction as positional coordinates and using the height direction as the physical quantity.

The application processor 40 executes processes (App. layer) by various applications using the three dimensional data obtained from the operation processing.

In the next detection period, the dataset processor DS outputs the dataset Data to the application processor 40 in a similar manner. That is, when the dataset processor DS receives Tx#n in the next single detection period from the sensor processor 22, the dataset processor DS outputs the interruption request signal IRQ to the application processor 40, and then, outputs the dataset Data including the raw data group to the application processor 40 in the next single detection period. The application processor 40 executes the operation processing as described above.

According to the present embodiment, the detection circuit 20 outputs a raw data group to the application processor 40 with a simple structure. The least necessary data to be output from the detection circuit 20 to the application processor 40 as the dataset Data is the raw data group, and thus, the amount of dataset Data can be reduced. Furthermore, since the dataset Data includes the raw data Tx#1 to Tx#n entirely, a loss of the raw data does not occur during the transmission process of raw data from the detection circuit 20 to the application processor 40. The application processor 40 executes operation processing based on the raw data group including three dimensional information including the coordinates and physical quantity, and executes various applications using the three dimensional data. Therefore, the performance of the electronic device can be enhanced. Even when the sensor is structured with higher definition, the present embodiment can be applied to the device without any special structural modification to the

detection circuit 20. As can be described from the above, the present embodiment can provide a highly versatile electronic device and a controlling method of the same.

While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions. Indeed, the novel embodiments described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the inventions. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the inventions.

Note that, in the present embodiment, the application processor 40 may be achieved as a hardware structure or a software structure.

Note that the above description has been directed to the sensor-equipped display device comprising a liquid crystal display device as a display device; however, the description may be applicable to a sensor-equipped display device comprising the other display devices such as an organic electroluminescence display device. Furthermore, in the example shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display device is structured such that the array substrate AR comprises both the pixel electrode PE and the common electrode CE, in other words, structured as In-Plane Switching (IPS) mode or Fringe Field Switching (FFS) mode to mainly use the lateral electric field; however, the liquid crystal display device is not limited to these structures. As long as the array substrate AR comprises the pixel electrode PE, either the array substrate AR or the counter substrate CT may comprise the common electrode CE. In a structure to mainly use the vertical electric field such as Twisted Nematic (TN) mode, Optically Compensated Bend (OCB) mode, and Vertical Aligned (VA) mode, the counter substrate CT comprises the common electrode CE. That is, the position of the common electrode CE may be optional between the insulating substrate of the TFT substrate 12 and the insulating substrate 14 of the counter substrate CT.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device comprising:

a display device comprising a plurality of first electrodes arranged in a matrix form, second electrodes opposite to the first electrodes, the second electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in a first direction and aligned in a second direction to cross the first direction, and third electrodes opposite to the second electrodes, the third electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in the second direction and aligned in the first direction;

a display driver configured to apply a sensor drive signal to the second electrodes repeatedly in one frame period;

a detection circuit connected to the third electrodes and configured to detect physical quantity data from at least one of the plurality of electrode patterns of the third electrodes at each time when the sensor drive signal is applied to the second electrodes, to store the physical quantity data sequentially, and to output a detection data group including all physical quantity data detected in the frame period when last physical quantity data in the frame period is detected; and

an application processor configured to process the detection data group received from the detection circuit, wherein

the detection circuit generates a dataset with the physical quantity data,

in addition to the physical quantity data, the dataset includes:

a sensor setting signal transmitted from the application processor, the sensor setting signal including a frequency and a number of pulses of the sensor drive signal;

information of the control by the display driver based on data received from the display driver; and

information including at least one of the electrode patterns to be driven and a frame period identified by the detection circuit based on a sensor horizontal period signal and a sensor vertical period signal from the display driver, and

the application processor processes the dataset.

2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the detection data group includes at least a plurality of positional coordinates indicative of positions at which the electrode patterns of the second electrodes and the electrode patterns of the third electrodes cross each other and an interelectrode capacitance value or an electrode voltage value output from the third electrode at each of the positional coordinates.

3. A control method of an electronic device including a display device comprising a plurality of first electrodes arranged in a matrix form, second electrodes opposite to the first electrodes, the second electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in a first direction and aligned in a second direction to cross the first direction, and third electrodes opposite to the second electrodes, the third electrodes including a plurality of electrode patterns extending in the second direction and aligned in the first direction; a display driver configured to apply a sensor drive signal to the second electrodes repeatedly in one frame period; a detection circuit connected to the third electrodes and configured to detect physical quantity data from at least one of the electrode patterns of the third electrodes at each time when the sensor drive signal is applied to the second electrodes, the control method comprising:

storing the physical quantity data detected at each time when the sensor drive signal is applied to the second electrodes sequentially; and

transmitting a detection data group including all physical quantity data detected in the frame period to an application processor when last physical quantity data in the frame period is detected, wherein

the detection circuit generates a dataset with the physical quantity data,

in addition to the physical quantity data, the dataset includes:

a sensor setting signal transmitted from the application processor, the sensor setting signal including a frequency and a number of pulses of the sensor drive signal;

information of the control by the display driver based on data received from the display driver; and

information including at least one of the electrode patterns to be driven and a frame period identified by the detection circuit based on a sensor horizontal period signal and a sensor vertical period signal from the display driver, and

the application processor processes the dataset.